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its valuable treasures illustrating the industries and arts of the middle ages.

The general impression left by the congress in regard to the local status of anthropological studies in Vienna is encouraging. The valuable material contained in the Imperial Museum, so far as it is accessible, is well arranged, and a healthy growth of the museum in every direction is apparent. It is particularly worth remarking that the study of the prehistoric remains of Austro-Hungary and that of the folk industries and customs of the empire are closely connected, and that both seem to be pursued with wisdom and energy. The wealth of material exhibited in the Museum für Völkerkunde is a proof of the interest excited by this subject. As in all ethnographical museums of Europe, the room for additional space is keenly felt, and it is understood that a new ethnographical building will be provided in the near future.

Considering the amount of work done in all these directions, it is surprising that the university has not seen fit yet to establish a chair of ethnology and of physical anthropology. It would seem that in a country like Austria, where the problems arising from the conflicting interests and diversity of characteristics of nationalities are ever present, the need of university instruction in the science of ethnology would early be felt, and it seems difficult to understand, at least from the point of view of American university organization, why, in the largest university of Austria, the whole field of anthropology should still be unrepresented.

The program of the congress shows that the restriction of its field of work to America hampers its usefulness to a certain extent; and the question may well be asked, whether the time has not come to expand the program of the Congress of Americanists in such a way as to make it the

starting-point for an International Ethnological Congress. The number of students of America is limited, and many of the problems with which we are dealing can be understood only from a wider ethnological point of view. For this reason the meeting of Americanists conjointly with students of Africa, Polynesia and other countries inhabited by primitive people, and arranged in sections analogous to sections of other large congresses, would seem to become a necessity.

The next congress will be held in 1910, the centennial of the establishment of the Argentine Republic and of Mexico. For this reason the congress has deemed it wise to accept the urgent invitations of these two countries, and to have two meetings in 1910—in May, in Buenos Aires; and in September, in Mexico. In order to preserve the continuity of organization, Buenos Aires has been selected as the center of organization of this session.

FRANZ BOAS

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*THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL FISHERY CONGRESS*

THE Fourth International Fishery Congress met in Washington on September 22, 1908, in response to an invitation extended by the Bureau of Fisheries on behalf of the United States government; the American Fisheries Society also joined in the invitation. The official auspices under which the meeting was held were further shown by an appropriation made by congress for defraying the legitimate expenses of the gathering. This series of congresses was organized and inaugurated at Paris in 1900, the intervening meetings being held in St. Petersburg (1902) and Vienna (1905).

The foreign delegates gathered at the Department of State on the morning of the twenty-second, and were greeted by the acting secretary, Mr. Ade. The opening meeting was held at the hall of the National Geographic Society, Hon. George M. Bowers, U. S. Commissioner of Fisheries, presiding. Ad-

dresses of welcome were made by Hon. Oscar S. Straus, secretary of commerce and labor, on behalf of the United States; by Hon. Henry L. West, commissioner of the District of Columbia, on behalf of the City of Washington; and by Dr. Hugh M. Smith, president of the American Fisheries Society, on behalf of the society. A response in the name of the foreign delegates was made by Dr. P. P. C. Hoek, scientific fishery adviser of the Dutch government. The nomination of Professor Hermon C. Bumpus as president of the congress and of Dr. Hugh M. Smith as secretary-general was ratified, and fifteen vice-presidents from different countries represented were elected. Thereafter two sessions were held daily, the final meeting being on the afternoon of the twenty-fifth.

The membership of the congress was larger than at the two previous meetings, numbering more than 400. Fifteen countries were represented by official delegates, and 11 other countries by delegates of societies and by private individuals. In addition to a number of delegates at large on behalf of the United States government, four executive departments and the U. S. National Museum and Smithsonian Institution were officially represented. There were also duly appointed delegates from 43 American states and territories and 20 American societies, clubs and institutions. There were in attendance many of the leading fishery workers of the world, and as a whole the gathering was more noteworthy from the standpoint of personnel than any similar meeting ever held in the western hemisphere.

There were presented a large number of papers of exceptional merit and covering nearly every phase of commercial fishing, fishery legislation, aquiculture, acclimatization and scientific investigation of aquatic problems. Many of the papers were submitted in competition for the 18 cash prizes aggregating \$2,200 offered by various institutions and individuals. The international jury appointed for the purpose made the following awards:

By the American Museum of Natural History, New York City: For an original paper describing and illustrating by specimens the best method of

preparing fishes for museum and exhibition purposes. \$100 in gold. Awarded to Dwight Franklin, New York, N. Y.

By the Museum of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, Brooklyn, New York: For the best paper setting forth a plan for an educational exhibit of fishes, the species and specimens that should be shown, the method of arrangement, and suggestions for making such an exhibit instructive and attractive. \$100 in gold. Equally divided between Frederic A. Lucas, Museum of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and Roy W. Miner, American Museum of Natural History.

By the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.: For the best essay or treatise on "International regulations of the fisheries on the high seas, their history, objects and results." \$200 in gold. Awarded to Charles H. Stevenson, Bureau of Fisheries, Washington, D. C.

By the United States Bureau of Fisheries, Washington, D. C.: For a report describing the most useful new and original principle, method or apparatus to be employed in fish culture or in transporting live fishes (competition not open to employees of the bureau). \$200 in gold. Awarded to Dr. A. D. Mead, Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island.

By the Wolverine Fish Company, Detroit, Michigan: For the best plan to promote the white-fish production of the Great Lakes. \$100 in gold. Awarded to Paul Reighard, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

By Mr. Hayes Bigelow, Brattleboro, Vermont, member of the American Fisheries Society: For the best demonstration, based on original investigations and experiments, of the commercial possibilities of growing sponges from eggs or cuttings. \$100 in gold. Awarded to Dr. H. F. Moore, Bureau of Fisheries, Washington, D. C.

By Dr. H. C. Bumpus, director of the American Museum of Natural History, New York City: For an original and practical method of lobster culture. \$100 in gold. Awarded to Dr. A. D. Mead, Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island.

By Mr. John K. Cheyney, Tarpon Springs, Florida, member of the American Fisheries Society: For the best presentation treating of the methods of the world's sponge fisheries, the influence of such methods on the supply of sponges, and the most effective means of conserving the sponge grounds. \$100 in gold. Awarded to Dr. H. F. Moore, Bureau of Fisheries, Washington, D. C.

By Professor Theodore Gill, honorary associate

in zoology, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.: For the best methods of observing the habits and recording the life histories of fishes, with an illustrative example. \$100 in gold. Awarded to Dr. Jacob Reighard, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

By Dr. F. M. Johnson, Boston, Massachusetts, member of the American Fisheries Society: For the best demonstration of the comparative value of different kinds of foods for use in rearing young salmonoids, taking into consideration cheapness, availability and potentiality. \$150 in gold. Awarded to Charles G. Atkins, superintendent U. S. Fisheries Station, East Orland, Maine.

By the New York Academy of Sciences, New York City: For the contribution, not entered in competition for any other award, which shall be judged to have the greatest practical value to the fisheries or fish culture. \$100 in gold. Awarded to John I. Solomon, New York City, for a paper describing a process for preserving pearl-oyster fisheries and for increasing the value of the yield of pearls therefrom.

For the other prizes there was either no competition or the papers were not adjudged to be of sufficient merit.

Among the resolutions and views adopted by the congress were the following: (1) Expressing pleasure that the long-standing fishery dispute between the United States and Great Britain affecting waters on the northeast coast of North America is to be submitted to settlement by arbitration; (2) commending the President of the United States for his stand in behalf of the conservation of natural resources; (3) advocating the establishment, in all countries having important fisheries, of national schools of fisheries and fish culture under government auspices; (4) urging the necessity of simplifying fishery laws by the elimination of qualifying clauses which often provide loopholes through which offenders may escape penalties and waters remain unprotected; (5) favoring the formation of the Appalachian Forest Reserve and other similar reserves which embrace the headwaters of important streams; (6) advocating uniform measures on the part of the United States and Canada for the extermination or utilization of the dogfishes, in view of the great injury done thereby to the fishing industry; (7) re-

affirming the action of former International Fishery Congresses in recommending an international oceanographic exploration of the Mediterranean in the interests of the fisheries; (8) endorsing the proposition to issue a condensed international dictionary of fisheries and fish culture, in which will be found in twelve or fourteen languages the names of the most important commercial fishes, fishing gear, fishing craft, fishery products, etc., weights and measures used in the fish trade, fish-cultural termini technici, etc.

Among the many pleasant events occurring during the week of the congress were a reception by the President of the United States (who was the honorary president of the congress); a reception by the secretary of Commerce and Labor; a visit to the Library of Congress, where there was a special display of fishery literature; complimentary luncheons tendered by the American Fisheries Society, the Alaska Packers' Association, and the Blue Ridge Rod and Gun Club; special exhibits of fishing craft and of specimens of fishes and reptiles at the National Museum, and of living fishes, hatching operations, and apparatus and products of the fisheries at the Bureau of Fisheries; a display of moving pictures of fishing, hunting, and logging scenes, through the courtesy of the New England Forest, Fish and Game Association, many of the views being then shown for the first time; and a banquet at which the foreign delegates were guests of honor.

The congress accepted the invitations of the Italian Fisheries Society and the City of Rome to hold the next meeting in Rome in 1911, the fiftieth anniversary of the unification of Italy.

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#### MEMORIAL EXERCISES IN HONOR OF WILLIAM F. VILAS

MEMORIAL exercises in honor of William F. Vilas were held in the Armory at the University of Wisconsin on October 20. The audience, which numbered nearly 5,000, consisted of regents, faculty, students and alumni of the university, and citizens of Madison. Ex-Governor W. D. Hoard spoke on behalf of the regents; Chief Justice J. B. Winslow for